It is recognized here, desires to keep all the powers out of temptation when the spoils of war come to be divided, and this position is considered to be the logical sequel to the pledges obtained by Secretary Hay at the opening of the

THE MORAL FORCE OF THE POWERS.

The statement in these dispatches last week that Emperor William warmly supported President Roosevelt's effort is confirmed, and there are indications that the German Emperor not only heartily approves the President's course but may have had a share in it. The fact that both belligerents now understand the solidarity of the powers in the view that the time has come to end the struggle, imposes a moral pressure on both which will compel them to come to terms or face the disapprobation of the civilized

Too much credit for the President's diplomatic triumph cannot be bestowed on Ambassador Meyer, who handled the Russian end with consum nate skill, keeping his own counsel even against the appeals of his colleagues in the dipsematic corps and going straight to the throne with the President's message, thus avoiding the formatties, delays and possible complications of the regular bureaucratic channels,

President Roosevelt, through Ambassador Meyer, has sent a personal message of thanks to Emperor Nicholas for the reception of his ap-

In diplomatic circles here it is felt that Great Britain can now play a great part in seconding the President's initiative by restraining her ally and counselling moderate terms. Humiliating terms will not be accepted, and for that reason diplomatic circles express the greatest skepticism whether Japan, elated by her wonderful victories, will be reasonable enough to offer a basis which Russia possibly can accept. If at the end Russia were forced to humble herself in the dust the ignominy would spur her to seek revenge, as Alsace-Lorraine did France for many

Newspapers supposed to have official inspiration are loud in their skepticism regarding the practical results of President Roosevelt's action, which, perhaps, is quite natural. The Radical papers continue their tactics, insisting that although the conclusion of hostilities is desirable, a disgraceful peace would be intolerable, and that only a national assembly should decide the question of war or peace. The Liberal papers profess to fear that peace would strengthen the government and give a setback to reforms, but shrewd observers realize that the government, if the war soon ends, will be confronted with most difficult problems, one of the greatest of which will be what to do with a beaten army of half a million men.

With the single exception of the "Novoe Vremya," the newspapers, whether they believe in peace or not, join in a chorus of praise of President Roosevelt's friendly and well intentioned action. The "Novoe Vremya," on the contrary, calls it an advertising dodge, continues to charge the President with playing the Japanese game and harking back to his action in the case of the Russian ships at Manila as proof of his unfriendliness.

No report from Rear Admiral Nebogatoff has yet been received, and this fact, combined with the wording of the Emperor's recent dispatch to Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, is causing wide

A FORECAST OF TERMS.

Rumor That Japan Will Impose Hard Conditions.

Paris, June 11 .- A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the "Eclair" gives the alleged detailed conditions of both sides, the Japanese conditions numbering eleven and the Russian ten.

patch, reject the question of an indemnity, and give a qualified acceptance of the other terms.

JAPANESE PEOPLE CALM.

No Disposition to Regard Peace as Accomplished.

Tokio, June 10.-Tokio has calmly received the news of prospective peace. The absence of assurance that Russia will accept President Roosevelt's suggestion and the knowledge that peace involves the adjustment of a series of questions of paramount importance, requiring the most careful diplomacy, extending over weeks of negotiation, coupled, perhaps, with the recollection of a previous experience in the thorny path of world politics, seem to create a disposition to await results. There is, nevertheless, the keenest satisfaction over the preliminary step and a feeling of deep gratefulness over President Roosevelt's

There is also genuine thanksgiving at the of war will soon end, and a genuine hope that the negotiations will bring a satisfactory and treaty of peace is signed and all doubt ended,

The question of an armistice, which will lower the bayonets of the two enormous armies facing each other on the Manchurian frontier, has not been discussed, but it is believed that an armistice will be speedily concluded.

The Japanese plenipotentiaries to arrange terms of peace are already being discussed. The names of Marquis Ito, Premier Katsura, the Foreign Minister, Baron Komura; Marquis Yamagata and others are being suggested as possible heads of the commission.

Popular estimates of Japan's terms of peace vary widely and include both indemnity and cession of territory. It is believed that the peace commissioners will meet somewhere in the

President Roosevelt's instructions to Minister Griscom were delayed in transmission, and did not reach the legation until late yesterday afternoon. An Associated Press message on Thursreceipt of the formal message from President Roosevelt and the dispatch of Japan's response the censor refused to allow the transmission of press telegrams bearing on the subject. All information was withheld from the public until 6 o'clock to-night, when the Foreign Office issued

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OAKLEIGH THORNE JOHN D. CRIMMINS

MAIN OFFICE. - 135 BROADWAY BRANCHES - - 149 BROADWAY a statement containing President Roosevelt's etter and Baron Komura's response, and newsboys were quickly on the streets of the capital with extra editions of the newspapers. Th "Jiji" says:

Japan has shown a willingness to appoint plen-ipotentiaries to meet the Russians and negotiate peace, but it is premature to think this will lead peace, but it is premature to think this will lead to the ultimate conclusion of peace. Much as Japan would like to see peace effected, nothing short of the full rights of victors and placing the peace of the Orient on a permanent basis will satisfy Japan.

will satisfy Japan.

It is premature to discuss terms of peace. It probably will become necessary to arrange an armistice at the beginning of negotiations, and it will be essential to obtain some guarantee before concluding an armistice in order to prevent the interests and positions of Japan from suffering if negotiations are broken off. The great and unprecedented Japanese victory must not be forgetten. Pursuel's great power is not easily will satisfy Japan. be forgotten. Russia's great power is not easily broken down. It might require years before the ultimate result of the war is attained. Japan does not fear the prolongation of the war, but the heavy losses of life involved move the people from the depths of their hearts.

The "Jiji" thanks President Roosevelt and pays tribute to him for his action. It concludes by warning the people to be prepared for the fallure of the negotiations, and for the possible

necessity of continuing the struggle. The "Nichi Nichi" writes in a similar strain, warning the people not to count on peace while the war party in Russia continues to exert its influence over the Emperor. It urges Japan to insist on some guarantee to secure protection if an armistice should be declared. Japan's terms may not be exacting, the paper says, but the fact of her unqualified victory must not be forgotten. The "Nichi Nichi" concludes by saying that "the situation requires calmness and watch-

REJOICING IN FRANCE.

Mr. Roosevelt's Step Meets Heartiest Approval in All Quarters.

Paris, June 11 .- President Roosevelt's success in opening a way for peace negotiations between Russia and Japan is the absorbing topic here, and France has forgotten her own troubles with Germany over Morocco to join in enthusiastic approval of the American initiative. Portraits of President Roosevelt, Ambassador Meyer, Minister Takahira and Ambassador Cassini appear in all the journals, with pictures of the White House as the scene of the origin of the peace movement. Without exception, comment on President Roosevelt's action is favorable, with the expression of a slight sense of disappointment that France, as the ally of Russia, has not taken a more prominent part in effecting the preliminaries.

Baron de Rosen, the new Russian Ambassador to the United States, who arrived here last night on his way to Washington, and whose name is mentioned as the probable Russian peace plenipotentiary, said to-day:

I have arranged to sail for the United States on June 28 on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse with my family. In the mean time I am renewing acquaintances

I observe in the press the use of my name as the probable peace plenipotentiary, but that is the probable peace plenipotentiary, but the wholly without my authority or knowledge.

Baron de Rosen would not discuss the question of peace or war or the part he might take in the negotiations. It seems that the Ambassador left St. Petersburg before Russia reached a determination to accept the American proposi-

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, former president of the parliamentary arbitration group in the Chamber of Deputies, has received a letter from Premier Rouvier politely declining to take the initiative for peace. The baron said to-

while Europe was scoffing at the peace court which it had created; second, in obliging Europe to settle pacifically the Venezuelan affair; third, in proposing a second peace conference at The Hague to complete the work of the first; and fourth, in now intervening to end the hecatombs in the Far East.

The conclusion of this is plain. All that the European governments have morally lost through their timidity, the government of the United States has gained. It is another good example for Europe of America's energy in safeguarding the most sacred rights of humanity. May American enterprise continue to stimulate Europe, breaking our old traditions of inertia and egoism. It is from the West that the world to-day is receiving light.

Now that President Roosevelt has taken the necessary initiative, it is certain to be sincerely seconded by all the governments of Europe.

The "Temps" to-night says:

The "Temps" to-night says:

It might have been thought that France could have played the great role which has fallen to the United States, but circumstances otherwise decided. France can, however, rejoise in the success of her sister republic, which is due to President Roosevelt's spirit and readiness of decision.

The paper points out the heavy task remaining before the negotiators. The question of indemnity, it says, is only one of amount, as the principle of indemnity must be accepted. thought that the carnage and horror and waste | The coming peace, the "Temps" adds, instead of being a mere provisional liquidation with humiliating restrictions imposed by Japan, should enduring peace. The national rejoicing and be a loyal reconciliation of the two countries thanksgiving will probably be deferred until the which would become a guarantee of permanent peace in the Far East.

THE THANKS OF AUSTRIA.

All Classes Approve the Means Taken to End the War.

Vienna, June 11.-President Roosevelt's energetle and successful efforts to bring about peace negotiations have attracted to him and to the United States almost the undivided attention of the peoples of Austria and Hungary and have made a deep impression on all classes. The press of Vienna gives President Roosevelt unstinted praise for his initiative in bringing peace negotiations to their present status, and is ready to give him full credit for putting an end to the fearful slaughter of the last sixteen months in case peace results. He is said to have rendered day brought the earliest public intimation of an immeasurable and lasting service to humanprospective peace negotiations, but pending the ity and civilization. The semi-official "Fremdenblatt" says:

> President Roosevelt's efforts toward peace have been attended with honorable and great success. In his appeal to the contending na-tions the President has acted with so much tact and has been so circumspect and discreet, yet withal so enthusiastic, that no matter what may be the final outcome, he has the fullest claim on the deep thanks of all men who desire the termination of this long and terrible war. Even if Washington be not selected as the place of conference, the measure of praise and credit due to President Roosevelt will be undiminished. To his ability alone is due the present success of a peace movement that under any circum-

THE PRESIDENT RETURNS. FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

Peace Negotiations Reported Progressing Favorably.

Washington, June 11.-After a two days' sojourn with Mrs. Roosevelt at the picturesque little woodland home recently purchased by her near Charlottesville, Va., the President returned to Washington to-night. Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, he arrived at the Pennsylvania station at 9:50 o'clock over the Southern Railway. He and Mrs. Roosevelt entered their carriage, which was in waiting, and were driven directly to the White House.

As they entered the house they were greeted cordially by Secretary Taft and Secretary Loeb, who were awaiting their arrival. The President was in excellent spirits, evidently having enjoyed his outing immensely. As he grasped Secretary Taft's hand in a hearty clasp, he inquired, facetiously: "Are you still sitting on the lid?" The Secretary assured the President that the lid was still down.

After a discussion of developments since the President's departure on Friday—the conference lasting about half an hour-Secretary Loeb authorized the announcement that nothing concerning negotiations for peace in the Far East would be made public to-night. This conclusion was reached by the President in view of the situation as it was shown in the official advices received in his absence, with only a part of which he was familiar before he reached the White House.

It is not possible at this time to indicate when the formal replies from Russia and Japan to the President's identical notes will be given to the public. It is possible it may be to-morrow and it may not be for several days. The situation is quite satisfactory to the President, and assurance is given that the withholding of the notes is not due to any hitch in the negotia-

Before the responses of the Russian and Japanese governments are published here they will be translated formally by the President-the Japanese note to the St. Petersburg government and the Russian note to the government at Tokio. Up to this time they have not been thus forwarded. The translation of the notes will conclude the preliminary negotiations for peace initiated by the President, and practically will conclude this government's work in those negotiations

Officially informed that the response to the President's appeal is favorable, it will remain for the Russian and Japanese governments to effect an arrangement for a temporary armistice, pending a direct discussion of terms for permanent peace. Information received here, both in governmental and diplomatic quarters, indicates that Japan will suggest where the first meeting of the representatives of the belligerent powers will take place, and that Russia will accede to that suggestion. At the preliminary meeting it is the understanding that Japan will indicate the terms on which the Emperor would be willing terms on which the Emperor would be willing

to conclude a permanent peace.

The terms will be transmitted directly to the Russian government, the question of their acceptance or rejection then lying with the Russian Emperor. Later, at a meeting of plentpotentiaries of the two powers, the details of a treaty of peace will be considered. This formal peace conference, the probabilities now are, will be held in Washington, both of the belligerents favorably regarding this capital as a place for the drafting and signing of a treaty of peace.

SKEPTICISM IN LONDON.

Belief in Some Quarters that Battle Must Precede Peace.

London, June 12 .- Some of the London morn-

ing newspapers are still skeptical of the possibility of peace resulting from President Roose-These are practically the same as former speculative conditions, namely, an indemnity of \$650,000,000, a Japanese protectorate over Manchuria and Corea, the cession of Port Arthur and part of the Trans-Manchurian Railroad to Japan, forfeiture of the interned warships, the withdrawal of Russian warships from the Far East for a period of twenty-five years and the occupation of Vladivostok until these conditions are fulfilled.

The Russian conditions, according to the dispatch, reject the question of an indemnity, and

"The Daily Telegraph," however, which may be regarded as a government organ, believes that there is every reason to expect a satisfactory issue, though it is almost certain that there will be temporary delays and hitches. The paper bases this belief on its conviction that Japan's terms in their broader outline must have been known to all parties concerned before negotiations reached their present stage. and that had there been a single proposal absolutely not acceptable Russia would not have engaged in negotiations at all.

Other papers maintain that there will be little chance of peace until General Linevitch has been driven across the Amoor River and until the Japanese have captured Vladivostok. Therefore, there is much curiosity to see the exact terms of Russia's reply to President Roosevelt especially since the publication of the reply of Baron Komura, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, accepting the proposal to meet Russian plenipotentiaries "for the purpose of negotiating and concluding terms of peace," it being supposed here that Russia only desires to hear what Japan has to propose

Various versions of alleged Japanese and Russian terms are printed here, but these versions can only be of a speculative nature.

MENELIK AND HIS RULE.

German Minister's Impressions of the Abyssinian King.

Berlin, June 11.-Dr. Rosen, Minister-elect to Morocco, has returned from Adis Abeba, Abyssinia, where he had gone as special envoy of Germany to King Menelik for the purpose of concluding a commercial treaty between Abyssinia and this country. Dr. Rosen's personal estimate of King Menelik, whose language he speaks and whose associate he was for some weeks, is that he is a man of sound morals and excellent principles, according to the European standard, and that in the main he lives up to these principles. Dr. Rosen says that King Menelik's easy rule over the feudal district kings and chiefs is due to his quick mind and mild, conciliatory disposition, supported by occasional severity. He always keeps his word, and is just to the traditions of his country.

King Menelik's own belief, according to Dr. Rosen, is that he is descended from a son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba; that this son, who was called Prince Menelik I, with a following of picked men, Jews and Sabians, went into Ethiopia and lived and thrived there and that these Jews were the founders of the present Abyssinian Semitic race. Menelik I is supposed to have taken the Ark of the Covernt with him and it is still exarted to be in a nant with him, and it is still asserted to be in a temple at Akhum. No European has ever seen it and it has not been seen even by the present ruler of Abyssinia, only priests of high grade who are unmarried being permitted to behold

To his ability alone is due the present success of a peace movement that under any circumstances should be most highly estimated.

PRAYS FOR AID TO PRESIDENT.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, made a special prayer at the morning service yesterday for the success of President Roosevelt's efforts to bring about peace between Japan and Russia.

In explanation of the prayer, Dr. Mottet said:

No one in the whole world to-day has done such sigual service for the Prince of Peace as has Theodore Roosevelt. The American people have just cause to be proud of him. He is a splendid American and a superb man.

Oyama Extends His Lines Northward Along Railway.

Tokio, June 11.-The following report has been received from the headquarters of the Manchurian armies:

On June 9, at 4 o'clock in the morning, we drove the enemy from the northern heights of Liang-Shui-Chuan and Nan-Chen-Tzu and occupled those positions.

On the same day we occupied the vicinities of Erh-Shih-Li-Pa, ten miles northeast of Chang-Tu-Fu; Shu-Fang-Tai and Tung-Chia-Tzu, ten miles north of Chang-Tu-Fu, and Hoing-Lung-Shan, thirteen miles northwest of Chang-Tu-Fu. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

LINEVITCH TRAPPED?

Report from Tokio That the Russian Army Is Surrounded.

London, June 12 .- According to the Tokio correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph," General Linevitch is in a hopeless position. He is virtually surrounded, and the correspondent says that the Japanese army will earn equal glory with the Japanese navy if the campaign con-

CAUSES OF RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

Lack of Ammunition and Mutinies Among Crews Alleged.

St. Petersburg, June 12.-The St. Petersburg Telegraph agency has received a dispatch from its Shanghai correspondent, which asserts that not only were the Russian ships so short of shells that they could indulge in only three target practices after leaving Libau, but that in the course of the battle of the Sea of Japan many projectiles either fell short or failed to inflict damage on the Japanese vessels.

The dispatch adds that a number of mutinies occurred on the voyage of the Russian squadron, especially on the battleship Orel and the converted cruiser Ural, owing to the quality of the food served to the crews.

MANY RUSSIAN OFFICERS LOST.

Not One Saved from Four Battleships Which Turned Turtle.

London, June 12 .- According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Times," it is stated by the Russian Admiralty that in the battle of the Sea of Japan not a single officer was saved from the battleships Navarin, Borodino, Imperator Alexander III and Kniaz Souvaroff, all of which turned turtle.

SWEDEN TO HOLD ALOOF.

Government Not Likely to Recognize Secession of Norway.

Stockholm, June 11.-Premier Ramstedt, in an interview, says that the Swedish government will refuse to recognize the revolution in Norway, and will submit to the Riksdag motions covering this decision.

The Premier thinks that the Riksdag will adopt this view, and is convinced that no foreign power will recognize Norway as an independent country against the will of Sweden.

SWEDISH MINISTER DEAD. Stockholm, June 11.-Carl von Friesen, Ministe of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, is dead. ACTIVITY IN THE NEAR EAST.

Bulgarians, Greeks and Turkish Troops in Brisk Encounters.

Salonica, June 11.-In the fighting at Pantchatin, near Vodena, on June 2, it is said that the Greeks lost three killed, while the Bulgarians lost twentyeight killed or wounded, besides seventeen prisonre executed by their captors. On June 3 in a fight at Libadi, west of Gumendja, three Greeks and sixteen Bulgarians were killed.

The Bulgarians would have been annihilated if Turkish troops had not appeared. There is constant skirmishing in this district be-tween Bulgarians and Turkish troops. The troops

MOORS MURDER BRITON.

Vice-Consul at Mazagan Killed and Wife Wounded.

Tangier, June 11.-Moorish robbers entered the Austrian Vice-Consulate, at Mazagan, or June 6, and murdered Vice-Consul Madden, a British subject, who also represented Denmark and had been established there for many years, They also fired at and wounded his wife. The assassins escaped. The Austrian and British authorities have sent energetic protests to the Sultan's Foreign Minister.

London, June 12.-The Tangier correspondent of "The Standard" says that Vice-Consul Madden was murdered by a man named Bennamy, son of a wealthy Moor, in revenge for a supposed personal wrong. Bennamy and his slave, who assisted in the murder, have been arrested.

BAR JAPS FROM SHIPS.

None But Americans Can Be Aboard During War Game. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, June 11 .- Japanese are barred from the American warships during the mimic attempt of the navy to effect a landing somewhere on the Chesapeake in spite of the army. Admiral Evans has opened the eyes of the Navy Department to the fact that many Japanese who were once servants of the higher officers of American warships are now themselves commanders of Japanese vessels, and had made good use of their opportunities to learn the secrets of American naval strategy while serving in menial capacities.

The order is general and excludes all but duly accredited persons from the warships. Its purpose was made manifest when the Japanese chef of the Hornet, which is the flagship of the naval reserve squadron, was put ashore before the ships left here for the scene of war.

CARD PARTIES CAUSE SHOOTING.

Husband and Wife in Syracuse Hospital Because of Family Quarrel.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Syracuse, June 11 .- Mr. and Mrs. Fred Peterson are in the hospital as the result of a family quar-rel. The quarrel arose over the wife's attending card parties. Both have two bullet wounds in the breast, but neither is seriously hurt, and the bullets were extracted at the hospital. They are persons of middle age, having a son twenty-one years old.

MR, FRICK GIVES A PARK. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsburg, June 11 .- H. C. Frick has given to the city of Homestead a park, and contracted to grade and beautify it. It is his first present to the borough since the Homestead strike.

Unloads the Liver, Opens the Bowels, Relieves the Kidneys.

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For this Summer Sale, we have built some exceptionally interesting Bed Room Furniture in Birch, Maple, Light Oak and White Enamel.

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The designs are early English, French, Colonial and Modern, including several floral decorated pieces, and in combination with our showing of light drapery fabrics, afford unusual opportunity for selection, suggesting numerous possibilities for the expression of individuality in dainty and effective decorative schemes.

A FEW SELECTIONS

Enameled Furniture Toilet Table \$23.00 97.00 12.50 17.00 9.00 Rocker

Mocket	. 3.30 Touet Stool	• 6.00
	Birch Furniture	
Cheval Glass	. 32.00 Toilet Table	. 13.00
Desk	. 21.00 " Stool	. 4.00
Kidney Top Table	. 43.00 Chair	. 2.00
Wash Stands	. 5.75 Bureau	. 35.00
Bachelor Chiffonier	. 53.00 Chiffonier	. 32.00
	M1. E	

Chair . 2.25 Slipper Chair . 5.50 Desk . 15.00 Costumer . 1.50 19.00

There are also numerous other Bureaux, Chiffoniers, Morris Chairs, Rockers and Straight Chairs, Bedsteads, Princess Bureaux, Cheval Glasses, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, Ward Robes, Desks, Tables, Costumers and other pieces offered both in sets and as individual pieces, suitable for use in Suburban, Seashore and Country Houses, as well as in City Homes.

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WOMEN'S WAISTS.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), JUNE 13th.

A SALE WILL BE HELD OF WHITE PERSIAN LAWN WAISTS, TRIMMED WITH LACE OR EM-BROIDERY, AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:

\$1.75, \$2.25, \$3.50 and \$6.00

The "Arnheim unbreakable" front and shoulder feature, cost us a "barrel of money" to perfect, but it's worth it in prestige to this great tailoring business. We'll build a suit with this shape-keeping device—give you a broad selection of fabrics-charge but \$20.

Book of style and samples upon request.

BEAT FAST SCHEDULE.

switch was thrown by air after the first engine had cut loose. The passengers aboard the train did not know of this movement. The train made a race down the mountains and made up the lost time before it arrived in Pittsburg, thus gaining nine and a haif minutes.

The train could have made a quicker run had it not been held up by the Congressional Limited at North Philadelphia.

One mile in thirty-five seconds was the record established by the easthound train. A. F. Holmes, the engineer, pulled the train for a mile over what is known as the "premium" section of track, east of Hebert, Ind., in that time. The of track, east of Hobart, Ind., in that time. Instrain arrived in Pittsburg ten minutes ahead of time, leaving on schedule, at 1:05 o'clock Eastern time. The rate of eighty-seven miles an hour over the "premium" section is the subject of much congratulations among officials here, and a small jubiles was held on the platform of the Union Station.

It was stated that the run could have been made in fifteen minutes less time between Al-

nade in fifteen minutes less time between Al-liance and Pittsburg, but it was thought inad-visable to do so. The train carried an extra coach, making four cars in all, each comfortably filled. The train was boarded here by several passengers and a party of local newspaper men. From Johnstown east the train will be pulled over the mountain division by two engines.

Chicago, June 11 .- The regular daily eighteen hour service between Chicago and New-York was installed to-day by the Pennsylvania Railroad. At 2:45 p. m. the new fiyer, known as the "Pennsylvania Special," pulled out of the Chicago terminus on its first trip. The officers of the road in Chicago to-night reported that the new train was running on schedule time, and

that unless something unforeseen should happen it would reach New-York City on time, 9:45 o'clock Monday forenoon.

There were no ceremonies connected with the starting of the new train from Chicago. The fiver left the Chicago Union Station in the same manner as the slower trains do. The only

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officers of the road who were on board were General Passenger Agent Samuel Moody, of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, and District Passenger Agent Beltzhover. So many persons made application for passage on the new train that for several hours before the time to start all the available room in the train had been disposed of.

The new train consists of five cars. Two of them are regulation sleeping cars, one a dining car, one a compartment observation car and the other a compartment fibrary, drawing room and smoking car. Each of these eighteen hour trains will be similarly equipped.

The first regular train of the Pennsylvania

Railroad's fast service to Chicago left Jersey City at 4:14 p. m. yesterday. It is due to arrive in Chicago before 9 a. m. to-day, as it is expected to make the trip in seventeen hours. The train consisted of a parior combination and three sleeping cars. They were filled to the limited capacity, all the tickets having been sold. All the cars were new. The passengers were in excellent spirits. John Warren was the engineer and S. Bernard the conducted.